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Dt. Judge

K. M. Hunt's first Report

2

William Petrie Esqr.

President &ca. Members of the

Board of Revenue

Gentlemen,

In the accompanying Sheets I beg leave to forward to your Board my first Report of the District of Madura—

2. This communication has touched on the Land Revenue only—the late Orders of your Board respecting the Sayr having caused a Material alteration in that branch of Revenue I have left it out entirely meaning to reserve the whole for a distinct Report.

3 I shall leave this place in a few days to proceed to the Westward

in the

where I fear a great falling off in the Revenue from the unhealthiness and backwardness of the Season.—

4 During my absence from hence I shall leave my Assistant in charge and convinced his abilities are equal to it— and satisfied from his previous exertions— that his attention will be unremitted

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient,
humble Servant
(Signed) T: B: Hurdis
Collector

Madeira
26th January 1802—

In

5

In treating of the Jumma for the Land Revenue of the Province of Madura for the Current fusly 1211. I beg the Attention of your Board to the Talookwar detail of the Land Revenue of Madura as entered in the appendix. —

Vide Statement-

2. According to the usage of the former Cacharees I have preserved the heads of Account distinct, and under each given the abstract value of the Lands severally appropriated — the whole is exclusive of Enaums, save what is under the heads "Hufta Devastaunum" and what is under the head "Jeevaum" both of which in course will be treated of separately. —

In

3. In making the Settlement, the Mamool rate of assessment has been in every respect attended to, as well as the Custom heretofore obtaining in fixing it.

4 This Custom in the Nunjee Villages was distinguished by two heads the first Aureeal peshannum or lands watered by Nullahs from rivers, the second Mannavaripeet or lands watered from tanks filled by the Rains—

5. Several Villages having both description of Lands, have been rented for money, but in those in which the Ancient custom has obtained the mode of settlement must be explained, and first, the Aureeal peshannum—

6. The Crop on the lands of this description

description is subject to deductions of the Shodundrum previous to division. The amount formerly of the Shodundrums claim was nearly 20 p Cent or 15th of the whole. but on examination it appearing that many innovations had become chargeable on the crop to the prejudice of Revenue I directed the fixed rates (after making the allowances for the Receivers of the allowed Russoms according to the custom of the Village) to be 12 1/2 p Cent which included every proper charge that custom with the knowledge of the Sirkar could authorise. this point settled, the remainder of the Crop is equally divided between the Sirkar and Ryot.

7. In those Villages the

lands

lands of which are durealpeshanum settled for a Money Rent, the calculate has been made as above and the present Jummabundy rate of price Pr. Cullum of Grain Pr. Chai has been fixed as the rent Pr. chai payable to the Sirkar. —

8. When the Sirkar thus makes its settlement with the ryots, the Crop is always thus divided or thus rented. — but if, (as in some places it happens) from the choice of the ryots that any intervening persons between the ryots and Sirkar conclude the bargain that person receives from the ryots a price for his responsibility called Swamy bogum amounting to from 7. to 10. Pr. Cent, this as belonging solely to the ryot — arises solely from his share —

share.—

9. Hence it will appear that on division of the Crop with the Ryot including the Amount Shewn drawn with the Ryots share, the Ryot will possess 9. Anas, and the Sirkar 7 Anas, or to note the matter more distinctly, the Ryots share is 56 1/4 p. Cent. the Sirkar 43 3/4 – a Rent too high for the Ryot either to amass money – or extend his Cultivation from the employment of his profits.—

10. The second mode – or that observed in renting or dividing the produce of Manavaree Punjah lands—

11. The lands of Villages thus circumstanced are apparently more valuable to the Sirkar than those settled in the

the before mentioned manner — the division is equal between the Sirkar and Ryot — and custom has established no Shodeendr um — these lands are also more profitable to the Ryot — as less labour in every respect is said to be required — and from one Crop only accruing — less is expended on manure than in the other sort of Nunjee Lands. —

12. Under this description of lands such as have been settled for a money Rent — have been done on the calculate of the dowl price P.r Cullum and P.r Chai — and the amount so arising has been fixed as the Rent payable to the Sirkar. —

13. Under the head of Poonjee two distinctions of lands also arise — 1.st those under Teerva and 2.nd those under Cuttagootu or Villages

as

at a fixed rent, without reference to their contents. –

14. The lands under the 1st description have been settled according to the mamool Teerva of the Village and on the Sagwally accounts, according to the circumstances the price of Grain has been variable, and so much in the power of the renter and Monopolist – that it is hard to say what the value of the Ryots share on the Poonjie may have been. –

15. Those Villages or lands under the 2nd distinction or Cuttagotta – appear to be such as the name would attach to Mohurreny's – or in other words, permanency – with all its benefits: the name only remains – and I am sorry to say is an infamous

cover

cover to transactions that mark the double oppression of the Mussulmany Government.

16. This Cuttagoote was fixed on an extent of land on a Modus infinitely beneath its value, not so much with a view to benefit the holders as to favor the Managers.

17. The Cusba Mandacollam (two Cuwries from Madura) contains according to the Curnums account 16½ Taurs of Poonjee Land — about 99/16 Dindigul Coonta or Madras Caunies 43/16 — the Cuttagoote of this land was fixed wittingly at three Chucrums 2 fanams for the whole.

18. The Sagwally of this year on this land was 12 Taur ¾ the rent I fixed on each Taur under Cultivation in three Chucrums, which makes 38 Chk.s 8 anas.

The

19. The Nunjee of this Village was in Warum, the plunder in which and the Teerva of the Noonjee of which, enabled the Manager to take as the Mamooli Nuzzer cchs 332, 1 – this appears to have been a concerted amongst the whole as a means in depreciating the Village to the Sirkar, to assist themselves –

20. The Noonjee of Avemeapooram is by the Curnums Account, twenty six Taur – the Cuttagoote was six Chucrums, – twenty two Taur, and ten anas are under cultivation – the Teerva now fixed by the consent of the Ryots is cchs 113. 1. 4 a. This Village also bore its proportion of the Mamooli Nuzzer & according to the Accounts of the late Cacharee.

21. I have adduced these two Villages

Villages as examples of the mode of underrating- and at the same time of shewing the little observance that has been paid to the tenure by which lands are said to have been held, when rapacity and oppression have been loosed against it - nor do I conceive that in raising the Rent, I have infringed established Customs - since in the experience I have had, I never yet found a specious undertaking of either Villages or lands - that had not its origin in the corruption of the Managers rather than in beneficience to the holders.

22 I have mentioned Generally the rate observed in making the Settlement which has applied to every head of Revenue in the Talookwar detail, and which Settlement

Vide Statement A 3

I have

I have not any reason to doubt of being able to collect

23. The Mufta Devastanum Villages included in the Zemmabundy were assumed by us of course from the Churches of Madura these lands were before his time allotted to the Performing of the Lords, the Ceremonies of their Religion, and the Repairing and beatifying their Churches –

Vide Duahun Statement E

24 In the explanation of the Statement of the Sibbendy Villages of the Pagoda – I have shewn that the Mussulman Government had in the assumption of these Villages – attempted to provide from the tribute paid by those Attached to the Sibbendy for the Performing

&c.

&c.ª for which these Lands were originally allotted, and that progressively the tribute encreased to near the Amount 6,000 Cds. at which in the 2nd Year of Us of Bacons Management these Verterum &c. were fixed. —

25. The object in this could not be mistaken, the Government were determined on possessing these Villages, but were at a loss to provide for compensation. — the first measure of assumption caused great Resistance and altho' many Years have passed since the Sequestration, the equality of Assessment, from the Sibbendy Villages for the Verterum — never has been made, and the sum necessary to make up the amount 6000 C Chucrums for Verterum in the Pagodas is

is the Means of corroborating the Claim of the church to the lands in question.—

26. That the claim does exist and

In 1775 furly— with reason appears from the Sunnuds of the late Wallajah— who Grants the Church the 6000 CCh^s from the Sirkar and directs that the Sibbendy pay their usual tribute which then was 3220, 4, 14 and the Mamool Nuzzer from the Church of 800 CCh^s these orders however have been disobeyed, and neglected— and the insufficiency of means for Verterum, and for the Sebbendy have caused many of their Ceremonies to be laid aside, and some of the lesser Sibbendy to Relinquish their attendance and duty—

27. In order to shew the appropriation of the Ulufta Devasthanum Villages to each

Vide Statement B

each particular church, I have drawn out the account particular of what the revenues of the Vestarum &c.a of each church would be, on the present Jummahbundy, if the endowment had not been assumed by the Sirkar -

28. I would have sent the Dehwar details corresponding - but I have not time to translate them, and as they are not very material, I trust they will be dispensed with until leisure affords the opportunity. -

29. In the consideration of this subject in order to restore to the Hindoos what may be competent to the use of the Pagodas - I am much at a loss. - That the villages under the head Hufta Devastannum did belong to the Pagodas, and that they were enjoyed by the Pagodas, is unquestionable

that

-that in consequence of the Mutenous spirit of the South these lands were seized by the then Government for assistance and never restored is also true. this has established an imperfect right to these lands in the late Government. which perhaps may appear more strong by the sort of commutation made by us of cawn for these Villages in the Payment of 1,200 C.Chs the first year after the usurpation of them. and the sum of 600 C.Chs regularly afterwards. -

30. This latter amount Walleya

1175- confirmed to the Church thirty five years since but the conduct of his Servants has progressively lessened it, in the exaction made on the Sib-bendy villages to compensate this amount paid from the Bateram villages by this proq eventually

eventually tending to secure the assumption without charge to the Renter of the district. —

31. The cession of the Country by the Mussulman to the British Government, — has induced investigation to rectify the abuses that every where prevailed — and which when taken in the most favorable light exhibit only an empire of anarchy & Spotted by the insidious councils of Premeditated deceit. —

32 To provide for the daily duties of the Pagodas is absolutely necessary and Politic — to secure the execution of those duties is indispensible and in reference to the imme-diately preceeding professors of the Country — there are two specific allotments of money for that purpose, namely, the 12,000 Chs. Granted

Granted in fusly 1167 by [illegible] and the reduced provision of 6,000 Ch[?]s by Wallajah in 1175 –

✓ 33 It is certain the latter sum is very inadequate to the just and proper performance of their Ceremonies – and fully impressed with the conviction of its inequality, I beg with deference to recommend that 12,000 Ch[?] be paid under Regulations hereafter to be made from the proceeds of the Devastaunum lands to the Church – by the Sirkar – each Pagoda to enjoy its proportion of that sum on a proportional Calculate made from their former several and respective means – and that the remainder of Devastaunum land Revenue after this deduction be for ever the property solely

and

and exclusively of the Sirkar—

34. Whilst I am relating to your Board the progressive usurpation of the Church lands by the Mussulman Government and its managers, and the apparent injustice to the hierarchy of the Hindoos, It becomes necessary to note that of the Church lands attached as well to the officers of the Idol as to the Bracmiñ'ate—many have been sold by the Church bramins to foreigners and many mortgaged—the total disposed of in this way amounts to nearly half of the lands—I am investigating this business and shall so soon as completed forward the lists to your Board.—

35. It is to prevent this self appropriation that I propose the interference

of

of the Sirkar, and its controul over their revenues, which if granted as I have taken the liberty to suggest, and attended to with due circum=spection will be adequate to all acts of Relegion their Idols require, and restrain the habitual vices of the Church bramins.

36. The next particular head of the Talookwar detail is the "Jevedum" or land given up to peons for service as the service of these peons was totally unnecessary I resumed the lands and added them to the Jummi.

37. The Nowpys or Villages paying a fixed tribute are noted in the Dewalwar statement, and as the tenure of each is mentioned in the Remark it will depend on the consideration of your Board whether the Sunnuds shall be considered perpetual

Vide Statement E

to

to the family, so long as the stipulated rent be paid or whether any and what alteration shall be made in them —

38. Thus having generally brought before your Board the Summabundy for fusly

Vide Statement C

1211 – I beg to submit a Statement comparative for fusly 1210 as taken from the acts of the Nabobs Managers and the one now settled for 1211 fusly —

39. In the total for fusly 1210 as entered in the annexed Statement Viz 116,119, 2.6½ your Board will note a difference decrease in comparison with the Statement sent with my assistants report in October. this difference amounts to 5,145, 3. 7. – and is thus accounted for —

40 Under the Nabobs management

the

R5

the Nidapeutra of the Villages was improperly excluded from them and Generally and without detail annexed to the Syr. this amounted to a

Chk. &c. 1895. 4. 1½

The further amount of Rent of a Garden possessed by the Killadar not entered (because not known) in the former account sent } 359. 8. 5.

Total Chk. incr. sums 2,255. 2. 6½

41. These Sums being now a part of the Village Rents in the Current fusly, are for the sake of just comparison now added to the last years Jumma in their proper places. — the Accounts there are as follows —

Ain Jumma as sent the Board October 26th. — — — — — —	121,255. 2. 14½
Add foregoing amount not included Ain Jumma of 1210. — — — —	2255. 2. 6½
Total Jumma of fusly 1210	123,520. 5. 5.

From

42 From this Summa the following deductions for the sake of just comparison are now to be made -

Viz.t the amount of Syr formerly included in the Village Rents improperly but now placed in the Syr	793. 1. 7
The Poorooyoo and butter bauts &c on the Sibbendy Villages of the Hufta Devastanum - because not entered in the Current Jumma	6607. 4. 6½
Total to be deducted	7400. 5. 13½

43 Deducting then for the reasons + assigned the preceding amount from the corrected ain Jumma of Fusly 1210. Cch.s 123,520. 3. 5 (Vide Statement C.)

the remainder is 116,119. 9. 6½ as entered in the + present

present Account submitted for Comparison –

44 The heads "increase" and "decrease" sufficiently shew the Amount Revenue more than last Year; had the price of Grain been as last

Ni

Vide Column h in "C

Year, the net increase would have been 29665, 2, 11 6 or about 25½ p. Cent above last Years Sammua- –

Vide column N. in C.

but with its reduction, the Net Increase is 21771.3.6½ or about 18¾ p. Cent.

45. The decrease on Account of the reduced price of Grain is explained in the Statement, and the reduced price itself is I fear rather above the proper standard, – than under it. – any increase above it in the talooks is always the effect of monopoly which as well to guard against, as give the means of food to all around – I have fixed according to present appearances, at what will be the average rate of the season

That

46 That the explanation maybe more plain in comparison with the last Year or 1210 Fusly Summa, and that its reference may be perfect with the Statement of Demand Col=

Vide Statement D

=lection and Balance sent in report of Mr. Assistant Collector Garrow 26th October. I have drawn out a Statement shewing the increase and decrease by arrangement on the different Talooks of Madura in Comparison of the last or Fusly 1210, with the Current Fusly 1211 - the heads are sufficiently distinct, and the references of the Columns to be noted to the Paragraphs explanatory, require none other comment

47 In treating on the subject of the Church Maunioms I am aware of the very dangerous ground I have to tread and the peculiar

peculiar enmity I am likely to excite by sta=
=ting facts which unless they may be over=
=looked, under plea of prescription will go
near to undermine if not destroy the greater
part the right pretend to.

48. In calling the Attention of
Vide Statement E. your Board to the Davalure Statement
of Villages attached to the Sibbendy and
Aracuttu of the Thuspa Devastanum. —
— I mean it to exhibit the whole of the proceeds
to the Sibbendy of the Thuspa Devastanum
Pagodas from those villages that are attached
at this moment and the tribute (Poorooyo) that
has by innovation since Mr. of ... time
usually accrued from them to the Sirkar.

49. This tribute is in fact a
mere matter of account as the total Amount
is

is always retained to the Pagodas as means for the daily Vertherum or provision of the Gods and for the Veshasha cotta or expence of the Gods going out.

50. This amount therefore C.Chs 5506, 7, 12, I have not entered in the Jummabundy — nor do I mean to do more than superintend the disbursement of it until I am favored with the orders of your Board — this Sum is short of what mamool has established — the amount which ought to be paid to the Pagodas from the Sirkar after receiving the Poorooporo being 6000 Chuckrums.

51. The Villages referred to in this Statement attached to the Cheftu Devastanum, were said to be solely for the maintenance of the Sibbendy and Aracurtha in their various avocations.

avocations, the assumption of them wholly the Mussulman dared not attempt, but as a subterfuge imposed on them a capricious and progressive tribute which increased to what it now is - for a partial discharge of the expence attending their daily duties whilst the Villages especially attached for the Vide Statement B. Pertertum (now entered in the Desi Jummas) were kept in Strict assumption

52. These measures however met with opposition and the Nabob was obliged to grant for the daily expence of Pertertum, a Sum of 12,000 Ch.s which he did for one year (in Essavara or Fusly 1167). This sum arose from the Villages especially attached for the Pertertum, what was surplus to it, on the settlement of those Villages he

retained

retained —

53 This act begun in 1167 fusly, and the Poorops from the Sibbendy and Aracurtha Villages was made 3220. 4. 14. In the Rounta Government, no Poorops ever existed, but the above fixed tribute so continued until fusly 1174 - the Peeterum from the Year 1168 until the final possession by the Company was fixed at 6000 Ch. confirmed by Wallajah in fusly 1175 - with an additional thousand for the Allagherry feast in the Month Chittra

54 - In the fusly 1175 the Poorops on the Sibbendy and Aracurtha was increased 962. 9. 12, it thus remained until fusly 1183, In fusly 1184, another increase of 210. 4. 3 was made, this also continued with the previous increase until fusly 1192 - In 1192 a third

increase

increase of 20. Chs. was made, this remained
untill 1196. In 1197. a fourth increase of 1252,8,1
was made by Ramasawmy the then Amildar
- this remained untill Fusly 1208. in Fusly
1209 - a fifth encrease of 40 Chucrums was
added - making a total of 5506,7,12, and in
1210 Fusly it thus stood. -

55. The amount 9. 8. 14 is also a
Sooroopo from the Talook Devasthanum
of two Villages of Maudacolam, but if it was
received, a charge of 12 Chs. would be against
the Sirkar gift of 6,000 Chs. for a daily supply
of Rice for the God -

56. The amount Sooroopo 349 1, 13½
arises from the Villages of Teroomboor attached
to the Pagodas named - the return gift for Per-
terum and Veshasha butta is 345, Chs. this
for.

for the reasons before mentioned I have not entered in the Jummabundy.—

57. The amount 101.8.— is what has always been paid to the Sirkar without return. This sum is entered in the Jummabundy as what is derived to the Sirkar by a prescriptive right, not known by whom the imposition was made.—

Vide d. bis Statement E

58. The establishment of Choultries which next comes under consideration and which was made with the view of accommodation to travellers has since the time of usurpation been appropriated by the present incumbents as their own private property, the rapacity of the former managers had conniued at this assumption so long as it was profitable to them, but the discovery of their aggres-

-sions

aggression – instead of causing Retributive justice to the sufferers enriched progressively the Renters treasury by fixing as a tribute all that had been discovered taken by previous compulsion, and the holders of the property formerly of public are by the yearly Receipt of the Rent specified in quiet possession of their unprecedented usurpations –

Vide c.d.e. & f. in Statement E.

59. The Remaining alienations are sufficiently commented on in the Statement for elucidation, and the Poroopo attached to each included in the Jummabundy –

Vide g.h.i.j.k.l. & N.o.p.q.r.s.t.v. Statement E.

60. In the Statement particulars of the Servants of the Pagodas and donors of the Araeurtta which explains distinctly those heads which make the totals of the Poroopo and in aumil Villages, are entered the number of

Villages especially allotted to the individual offices of the Sibbendy and the Aracurtha of the Theeftha Devastaunum since the time of us of aury, with the tribute respectively paid by the servants of

Vide State F. the Idol from the Villages and lands given for their support the offices are detailed in the Statement —

61. The next principal head is the Aracurtha or fixed Maunium granted for the purpose of daily offerings and prayers to the deity for the departed donor — or rather the continuance of the same mode of worship the donor observed in his lifetime — as the prayer is always, as if from the donor himself. —

62. Of the Aracurtha thus entered I wish to distinguish those granted under the

the carnatic Government previous to the time of Ussof Cawn and those that have since been surreptitiously obtained from the & false pride and dishonesty of the servants of the different managers —

63, Those established under the Carnatic Government were - Tremal Naigs - Mootammah the Mother of Vejia Chocanada Naique the last Rajah of Trichinopoly - Venkatakeestnama Naig a commandant of the Trichinopoly Rajah whose amaumtha was a Service land given to him by the Rajah, & which he gave to the Pagoda —

64 Marada Naiguin pillar & Tremal Naique's house Steward who purchased the Village he made over to the & Pagoda - Moonnarugeen the Vakeel of the Trichinopoly

Trichinopoly rajah whose Master granted him a Village he gave the Pagoda half of the pro=ceeds, and kept for himself the remainder—

65. Menachee naique was the betel bearer to Vejia Chocanada Naique; he asked and obtained from his Master the Land which he gave to the Pagoda—Rambu=dra Naig Poligar of Vadagherra is a descendant of this man—

66. Alagaya Moodelly purchased the land given as his aracuttu from Menachee amma Vejea Naiques wife—Vilacumpoo Go=pauliem was the Astrologer of Vejia Chocanada Naique—he obtained the land from Menachee the Rajah's Wife—and presented it as his aracut=ta to Pagoda—

67. Cota Eswarien was the house

steward

Steward of Trimal Naigue, the land given as his Aracootha was Waste land granted to him by Trimal Naigue for the purpose to which he applied it - Tenoganasamundar Vundarum - was a defender of the tenets of Shiva against the Vestnoo bukht or followers of Vestnoo - he was summoned to the Court of Gouna Paundee whose wife wished to see him - he gathered 16000 Vundarums and came with them - displayed great learning and science - cured Gouna Paundee of a sickness received from him a Village in Enam which he presented as his Aracootha to the Pagoda - ×

68. Motumbala modelly was an amil of the Trichinopoly rajah - he asked and obtained of the rajah a Village for the Pagoda

Pagoda, which Village now remains as his Aracut-
-ta- Tannapa moodelly was a predaun of the
Rajah of Trichinopoly he asked obtained a Village
for the Pagoda - which now stands as his
aracwtta - Mysoor or rather the Rajah of Mysoor
-purchased during the reign of Vizia Chocanada
Naique the ground for his Aracwtta. -

69. Arrianadhum Villah was the
Predaun of Veeteranada Naig a Rajah of Trichi-
-nopoly - he obtained the ground from his
Master and gave it to the Pagoda - Chinnatomby
moodelly was the Sumperty of the Rajah, he
asked and obtained of his master the lands
that are now his Aracwtta - Vadmal Villah was
a Predaun of Tremulnaique he also asked and
obtained from his Master the lands now
assigned as his Aracwtta -

The

70 . The aforementioned grantees of the Arcurtta until the time of Usof Cawn never were taxed with any tribute the thalsanans which secured these rights to the Pagodas were during the commotions in Chunda Saheb and Burra Sahebs time with the Idols themselves carried away from the temples and destroyed this account appears so consonant with the Customs of the Carnatic Government and so little to presume on any other favor than right that I have no doubt in my own opinion as to the propriety of what has been related. —

71. Mootoo Villah was the Sumperty of Usof Cawn and obtained from the Cawn the Village now assigned as his Aracurtta. —

Mootoo

Mootoo Shengar was the Dewan of Abdul Rahim Cawn the brother of Wallajah he purchased the land of some Bramins and assigned it as his Aracurtta to the Pagoda –

72. Tandaroy Pillah was the Predaun of Modin Taven and carried a Golden Cradle to Usof Cawn on the birth of his Son – and obtained from him a Village in Enaum this Village he gave up to the Pagoda for his Aracurtta – Cullapetty Venkatroow was the Renter of Terunnunglum in Soobagrettoo under Mr. Taven he then presented this Village as his Aracurtta to the Pagoda –

73. The Preceeding Paragraphs take in the whole of the Aracurtta of which those said to be granted since the days of Usof Cawn bear not the least mark of authenticity &

prescriptio

prescription alone is pleaded but none other authority whatever - nor is it likely that the man who struck the first blow at the power of the Bramins should of his own act tend to increase the influence of the Church. -

74 The Resistance of the Church Bramins to his imposition and the circumvention of his measures by their vigilance it is said made many people suppose that property held under these Churches would as protected by the Bramins be of a more certain tenure than any other - this I understand has been a custom - and hence it is presumeable that the lands granted as Aracuntha during this of [illegible] time are in fact possessed by the descendants of the grantees as property, the Interest of the

the Bramins would always effectually secure

75. This circumstance however cannot be ascertained by open inquiry, the jealousy that might arise from too great an assumption of power over the lands either by the Church & Bramins or by the descendants will I alone disclose the truth. –

76. The next head in this Statement is the Araurtta Craum Villages said to be granted under the Carnatic Government to the donors to the Pagoda 1st the Village of Serravool the Araurtta of Mootembut Moodely which whilst he was Amildar of Madura in the Reign of Vunga Chistra moodo Veerapah Naigue he gave to the Pagoda. –

77. The Village of Caundi the Araurtta of Seraprooja Gonovaradaeny was given

given to the donor by Chocanada Naigue the Grand father of the last Trichinopoly Rajah for a nine days poojah in Meenacheel Pagoda and this grand has been confirmed by the Nabob Wallajah's sunnud to Muthanoo the incumbent dated in 1198 of the Hegira in favor of the Grand father of the present incumbent.

78 The Village of Moleyendal the Araeurtha of the Archenabaugum Chocanada Naig also gave to Nagweah one of his Servants who gave it to the ancestors of the incumbent Chundrasakara Nimbi for the purpose of offerings to the Idol.

79 The Village of Gunneyputty Yendal the Araeurtha of Woodiar tawen is said to have been obtained by Sidapputty of Ramnad from Rangakistna Moodoo Veerappah Naigue

in recompence for service rendered him in causing the Mussulman invaders to raise the siege of Madura and retire from the Country he gave it as his Aracurtha Village to the Pagoda—

80. The Aracurtha of Mootoyerooli the Villages of Maruvanedum and Paupoped were granted to a dancing Girl of that name by Vejia Runga Chocanadu Naique for her exquisite dancing the half of each was assumed by us of Cawn, and half only of each now remains with the Pagoda—

81. The Village of Ramrajah poorum the Aracurtha of Jevajee Pendit is said to be the gift of the Nabob Wallajah to the donor to the Pagoda the Son of Jevajee who was at Buckshee of the Nabobs states he is now living about 80 Years old that the Perewannah was given about

about fusly 1165 and that it was lost at the siege of Madras that he enjoyed the land untill Mr Irwin assumed it from whom he re-gained it by an order from Lord Macartney and possessed it untill fusly 1210 paying from it for the Aracuttla fifty Chs – and enjoying the Remainder

82 This circumstance proves in a great measure, the truth of what I had before noted as what was done by Servants of the former Governments to secure to themselves a property under cover of the protection of the Church – and I understand also from private enquiry that the descendants of several of the pretended donors of the Aracuttla are even at this time in enjoyment of their Villages paying a trifle each for the cover the Church

Vide Para 74.

affords

affords them in their surreptitious conduct towards the Serkar —

83. I shall not take up further the time of your Board on the Subject of the Church lands according to the Statement but submit the orders of the Nabob Wallajah as yet extant in the Cacharee for the Rule of future guidance

84 These orders dated Kubulsanee 2

1179 Hegera are in form of a Cowle and appear to have been written soon after the execution of Ussofcawn they direct the enjoyment of the Arauwuttu of Trimul Naigue but none others are mentioned not even indirectly they direct the payment of the tribute cchs 3220. 4. 44. and of the Nuzzer of 800 cchs from the Menachee Allagherry Pagodas —

85. It is certain that the Poorvopo-

as

-as settled by the Nabob extended only to the Amount thus expressed, and it is also certain that the increase difference of Poorooyo which also includes the Nuzzer has been the work of the Renters not by the orders of the Sirkar which in every agreement are sent expressly bind the Renter to the Receipt and payment of the dues from and to the Church and its dependants according to the orders on that subject which have been previously given—

86. But at the same time that these privileges appear thus guarded against all encroachment on the part of the Renters an enquiry has never taken place on any abuse—because on the representation of the abuse of trust in the Renter it has generally happened that it has been contrived to introduce the

undue

undue Collections into the public accounts — and thus by a flimsy and unjust pretence, that attention to the Complaint would be of great loss to the Sirkar, entirely put a Stop to enquiry.

87. The Servants of the late Madura Cacharee have explained to me that the intention of the Nabob was to retain all save the Araumtha of Tremul Naig — and this is in some degree corroborated by the Summud before mentioned — but admitting that this was the truth — the levy of the tribute indiscriminately on all appears a most extraordinary measure against existing orders —

88. The confusion of the Country for many years as well before the time of Usoffcawn as after, caused the Bramins of the Church & individually to pay for their Security, according

to their means - and it is said but with what truth I know not - that the payment thus exacted was the foundation of the Borooys to the Sirkar —

89. It is probable that this might have been the Origin - but as it was attached to individual Wealth and means, rather than to the Lands enjoyed - and as it is evident from this years Settlement that the Lands according to the present accounts are unequal to the Booroy demand, it appears clear that it was imposed without Reference to any of those circumstances, which could render effectually valid the imposition. -

90. From the doubt of its being a fair demand I have not entered it in the Jummabundy, - but as the amount has been returned

returned for Batterum. I shall collect and repay it as formerly until I have the Commands of your Board on the Subject. —

91 In assessing this tribute, if it should ultimately appear right to impose it it perhaps (having ascertained the Value of the lands) would be well to fix it at a p.Centage on the Rent of each respective Village and thereby equalize the tax on the whole — According to the present Accounts, on which the Mamooli Soo=roopoo stands, it is very partially and unequally rated. —

92. In further comparison of the present settlement with those of the preceding Years — I have drawn drawn out an Abstract Statements shewing the Amount in grain and Money for the five preceeding Fuslys — with

Vide Statement G.

the

the total of the whole and the General average which, on examination with the Current Summa, gives an encrease in favor of the latter for the amount of 31 Chs. " 6 b. 10 a. P Cent in the first instance and of 40 Ch. " 6 b. 7 a. increase in the second. a reference to the Statement will render any further explanation unnecessary and I hope that whilst lowering the price of Grain to what appear right and proper, the Nett Increase will be found satisfactory.

98. The province of Madura is, if in a State of quiet, very improveable and to ensure this I have in obedience to the orders of Government collected arms according to the accompanying list the disuse of which by giving more labour to the Country in the exoneration of the Peons service will materially assist it.

Vide Statement H.

I have

94 I have directed the Estimates for the Repairs of tanks and Nullahs to be made which so soon as done I shall forward to your Board for sanction. I am sorry to say all appear very much out of Repair and sufficiently shew the ruinous effects of the Renting System as followed by the late Nabob's managers —

95 I beg leave to lay before your Board the Survey of some Ground for which I beg a Grant the References entered on the Survey are explanatory of it — as there was not the least accommodation for me I was forced to build — and as this spot as described in the survey — was within one mile of the fort I enclosed it — and now beg the interference of your Board for such title as may make it my own property under the usual quit Rent

Vide Statement I

I have the honor to be with the Greatest Respect

Gentlemen,

Your very obedient humble Servant

(Signed) T. B. Hurdis Collr.

Madura
27th Jany. 1802 —

Compd.

35

Dated 20 July 1802

Second Report on the Madura Province.

My Report on the Madura Province dated 28th Janry Shewed in the Abstract the total Settlement for that province for the Current fusly and detailed such information as was then in my possession and generally necessary to be noted to your Board. —

2. The present address is to shew the distinct Villages & lands on which the Settlement was made, to shew all differences so far as the accounts may admit, reduced to a plain Statement - and to explain the causes of decrease and increase on the several heads of Revenue. —

3. That the explanation may be more minute I have with great labour drawn out Dehwar

details

details of the different talooks - and connected the whole in one general Abstract. I lament the details should be so voluminous and so out of size - but I could not reduce them or make them less brief with the hope of rendering all plain and perfect. —

Vide Statement A. 4. The Abstract shews the total Jyacut as taken from the accounts of the Curnums

Col. No. 1. 2. and rated under the measurement which they

from Col. 3 to 16. inclusive. alledge to have been customary from time immemorial - from this the necessary deductions, as each distinct head will explain are made, and the remainder is detailed in Abstract, as settled - the more specific accounts of which may be seen by reference to the Dehwar details. —

Col. 17, 18. 5. The rents on the Betel Gardens have not in any respect been altered from what they

were

 A-5

were under the Nabobs Government the difference in the value of each Chay in the different Talooks has arisen from the better situation of the Gardens for the consumption of their produce which in Maudcollum is much superior to all others.

6. The number of Chays under cultivation of Grain is as stated by the Curnums and in those Villages that could not be settled at the money

Vide Para 7. Report 28th Jany. — Rent as noted in my former report the Mamool proportion of Grain was agreed upon, and is with a

Cl. 21. — small money rent the proper rent for the Nunjee of those Villages it is opposed to in the Dehwar accounts.—

7. The total Chays cultivated according

Cl. 23. 24. 25 — to the Curnums accounts were by the information of the Inhabitants of the different Villages of

measure

measure varying much from each other _ it became necessary therefore to ascertain as exactly as possible, the relative proportion of all, to some standard in order to find whether or not the settled average value ℔r Chai was proper as well for the Sirkar as for the Ryot. _

8. The difficulty in doing this has been very great, and what is now submitted as the result is, altho the fullest information that could be got _ not so correct, as to warrant me to say that it is exact _ A reference to the scale of measurement as adopted by each Village will shew what has respectively obtained. _

Vide B Statement

9. The reduction of these different modes has been made in every village to the measurement of the Maundcollam Chay _ as what was best understo

57

in the Country - I have in that talook shewn the Villages that are affected by it - and given the contents of the Chay in English measurement - on the State-ment in which the different proportions of measurement are shewn. —

C { h. in B.

10. The average value of the lands thus settled is not high - the proportionate rate of Butta vairies according to the situation of the lands & of the number of crops in the year - but according to the information of both Nautamcars & Curnums in not any respect whatever - exceeding either to the Sirkar or Ryot the rate per Cent of Income noticed in my former Report. —

Vide Para 9 Report 28th Jany.

11. The variety of measurement has given great labour to my Cacharee but I hope the Abstract Statement of it as reduced will fully elucidate

Vide B Statement

elucidate the whole to your Board – from the reduction it appears that one Maudcollum Chay contains in Madras measurement Cawney Ground feet. Inch. 1: 18: 66. 8. and that the value of this quantity of land which as the Maudcollum

Col. 25. Chay gives Ch. f. a. 5. 8. 5½ is on the Madras Cawney 6 Ch. 3. 3. 5⅛ f. a. or St. Pag. 2. – 64 f. c. and that the General Average which

Vide G: Total Col: 25. Pr Chay is 4. 4. 1⅜ Ch. f. a. is Pr Cawney St. Pag. 1. 22. 5. f. c. –

12. – The talook of Anioor in its average assessment of Nunjee appears higher than any other

Vide Col: 25. but its rate when compared with the Surveyed talooks of Dindigul adjoining it viz: Sundioor varies only three fanams Pr Chay an increase, which the quality of the land appears to warrant, independant of its being made according to prescription, and rather less in the total, than what Mamool has usually retained as the rent.

The

Vide Col. 31.

Vide Col 31. in Maudcollum Dehwar Statement.

13. The average rate of Settlement on the Poonjee lands is in comparison of each talook with the other apparently very unequal - in Maudcollum Talook however there are very little Poonjee lands of Value as the Dehwar Statement will exhibit.

Vide No 31. in Teromungalum Dehwar

14 In the Teromungalum talook the average rate of rent appears very high - but the reason is, that with very few exceptions the land of this talook chiefly under cultivation is the cotton ground which is the most valuable - the Village of Tachageody appears in the Dehwar Statements rated at 24 fanams &c. Dindigul Goonta on the cultivation which is its proportion to the Manooli Goonta of the Village - the land rated is of the best quality and the rent is - only that which both the Curnums & Nautamcars alledged to have

been

been paid for the respective lands in preceding years without difficulty.—

15. In opposition to this high rated Village your Board will observe the rate on Marawancollam to be as infinitely low as the other appears

Vide No. 59. Teermungalam Dehwar Statement.

high - its rate being f. A 1. 8 5/16 the lands of this Village are of the worst description of quality of Salt & Sand soils, and they are ploughed solely by Yerawaddies or people not belonging to the Village which is without houses & retains only the name but to the Villages near Marwancollam.—

16. The rate of lands in the Anicoor Talook is apparently high - but it is the rent

Vide Col: 31.

that has obtained - and the quality of the land warrant it - the highest rate in the Poonjee is ten fanams - and the lowest about three, the Garden

lands

65 (4)

lands are rated at twenty fanams P.r Goonta but there are so few as to make very little difference on the General average value.—

17 The lands of 14 Villages in Sholandan rated under those of Anicor were a part of Teromungle talook added to what was the Sholandan talook on account of their vicinity to Anicor and also on account of the Villages being inhabited & Cultivated by the Colleries – they partake in every respect with the goodness of the Teromungalum lands and have been rated in proportion.—

18 The great difference in the reputed

Vide C Statement.

measurement of the Poonjee Villages is shewn as for the Nunjee in the Appendix – and altho' every means in my power have been used to get at the truth it is clear to me, that, what has been given by the Nautamcars and Curnums as the Mamool measure-

=ment

-ment of their respective Villages, is scarcely half the real contents of each respectively.-

19. And this has occurred to me from the consideration of the Madura rents of the reduced Goonta of ground, in that district with the Dindigul fixed Goonta of equal quality, which in the former would appear to give near 50 Per Cent advance on the general Teerva of the latter when assimulating to itself the same measurement - this on the face of things must be impossible, because that advance unless there was land to answer it must bankrupt the possessors - and Complaints would come before me - whereas none as yet have come - and hence I argue that if the Teerva be greater in proportion to the Teerva of the Dindigul fixed Goonta - the measure-ment from whence the Madura reduced Goonta was made must be greater & more than what the

Nautamcars

65

Nautamcars and Curnums have shewn it to be. —

20. This comparison & inference may be better understood by reference to the Dehwar Statement

H. of Vadasundoor talook in the village of Peetataputty which is chiefly of the best quality of land or Kershel and comparing its rate of Teerva with that of Shenga-paddy of Teromunglum which is also reported of the same quality — the value of the rate of Teerva on the latter is 57 Per Cent increase on the former — according to the present accounts. —

Vide 43 in Teromungle Dehwar Statement.

21. This increase could not exist on the equally measured Goonta — the difference thus, in the Madura Goonta being more, must compensate the increase of rent — the Nautamcars says that the Carnatic Goonta (the same exactly as the one used in Dindigul) was used in the Madura Country —

until

until Usoff Cawns successor Mahomed Abrar Cawn — placed Shashagerry Iyen as the renter of Teromungle talook — who made a new measure called the Topaul Baum. —

22. This Baum was an increase of the contents of the ancient Standard nearly 70 P.r Cent and on this the present Iyacut account is said to be founded this brings the value of the land more on equality and when what is denominated the Dherm Baum is added to the aforementioned increase it is apparently less rated than the lands of Dindiguel. —

23. The Dherm Baum means — a favored or Charitable measurement — not to take the exact measure, but to give a portion extra to the Ryot — this gift on the ancient standard from the Villagers information is an increase of about 14 P.r Cent which

added

added to the former increase of the Topaul Baum makes it to be 84 Per Cent in toto on the ancient usage measure of the Teromungle Country.—

24 Hence it is fair to infer that the compensation in land for the increase of Teerva is more than in proportion favorable to the Ryot and that the comparison on the Villages exhibited proves the Tremungle rent more favorable to the Ryot than the Dindigul assessment on the fixed measured Goonta.—

Vide C. 25 The Statement of the variations of the Poonjee measurement exhibits the reduction of those variations into the number of Square Baums, each Baum giving as its own contents forty feet English, nine Anas of an inch and $5\frac{3}{16}$ of an Ana — thus the Taur or

Vide C. No. 1 of 3777. $14\frac{10}{16}$ Baum according to English measurement gives 151,300 English Square feet, which equals (After reducing the English feet to the Country feet giving ten Inches

Inches and 7½ Anas English as the true measure of the Country foot) 17,3400 being the contents of what is denominated in that Village one Taur of land. —

26. The measurement thus reduced into Baums is again reduced from the Baums to the Dindigul Goonta — 625 Square Baums English measure equalize

Vide C
Vide Dehwar accounts
No. 1 Maudcollam —

that measurement. hence in Maudcollum No. 1. by the Dehwar accounts, appear, according to the Curnums & Nautamcars 12¾ Taur making Dindigul Goonta 77. 1. 1¾ each Taur equaling near Goonta. Chs. 6 : 11¾6 according to the preceding measurement ℔ Baum. —

27. This process of calculation applies to every description and variation of measurement in use in the different talooks — according to the Statement — and I hope will prove to your Board that I have not spared labor to find the value of the charge entrusted to me —

Vide Col. 36.

28. Under the head Samardyim nothing new is included

included the usual taxes of Shops houses Looms Tope &c.a being alone comprehended —

Vide Col: 40. 29. The head Sibbendy shews the deduction for those who are employed as the Nautamcars & Curnums of the Fort of Madura on the various casts &c.a and for the collection of the variety of taxes on the people residing within the town of Madura there was not any Maunium of land for these people and I therefore made the deduction of 5 P.r Cent as well to compensate their trouble as to ensure regularity among the Casts within the City the same reason also applies to Teramunglum in every respect —

Vide Col: 43. 30. The head of Chettrum relates to Villages as P. Margin & includes only what has been entered by mistake as belonging to the Sirkar, the Villages to which these sums attach paying a Quit Rent to the Sirkar or being totally free from it their Iyacut income

Vide N.o 63 in Maud-collum Dehwar Statement. — Sholandaiers with Maud-collum. 31. 32. — Vide Teramungle Dehwar from N.o 63 to 83 inclu-sive. — Dehwar Terumboor from N.o 97. to 102. inclusive.

entire

[illegible]llore Dehwar from No. 27 to 32 inclusive. [illegible]rinor Dehwar from No. 47 to 54 inclusive.—

entered in the Sirkar Jumma hence all proceeds save the quit rents already entered in the Jumma revert to the proprietors, and this deduction appears in account.

Col: 46. 31. The head Aundamanyem relates to Villages in the Maudcollam & Teromungle talooks which pay as Enaum, quit rent, half the proceeds on their Jumma to the Sirkar— their Iyacut also was entered in the Sirkar Jumma and the proper deduction now made reverts as their half to the Enaumdars.—

Vide Dehwar Maudcollum No. 19. Teromungle No. 39—

Col: 46. 32. On examination of what appears as the proper deduction in this account for the Enaumdars it will be seen that in the Dehwar account more accrues to the Sirkar Jummah than to the Enaumdars this difference however arises from no diminution of their income but from the addition of the Coller Cawelly to what is the Sirkar due.—

Vide Col: 52. 33. These deductions made: the remainder is what

what has been entered as the Sirkar due and is what has been sent your Board as the land rent exclusively arising to the Sirkar from the Madura district—

Vide C in Report dated Jany. 28th

Viz.t Cully Chuckrams 1,37895„ 2„ 13 or Star Pagodas 83,570„14, unconnected with any other branch of revenue whatever.

34. This assessment on the land revenue with its increase & decrease on the different talooks has been brought before your Board It is therefore unnecessary to intrude farther on this subject— than to observe that the Comparison was on the renters reputed Cowle to the Ryots— not on the former Sirkar Cowle to the Renter— had it been so exhibited the increase would have been proportionably more:—

In report 27th Jany. Vide C Comparative Statement.

35. I have drawn out an Abstract Statement of the decrease of the Syer in the Madura province— the deductions from the Syer and addition to the Village Comadayem arose from the propriety of those deductions

Vide D

Vide Col: 2 & 4

being

being so classed - and the deductions from the Somardyem and addition of them to the Syer were for the same reason,

Col. 8 & 9. the decrease relates entirely to the abolition of the arbitrary and really grievous impositions of the Nabobs Umils & Renters on the country as well as to the General exemption of the duties on Grain - both of them measures most beneficial to the Country and properly alleviating to the Inhabitants. —

Vide E. 36. In the settlement for the Madura Pollams I followed the same mode of assessment as for the Sirkar lands, save that the rates of Teerva are generally

Vide Col: 1. 2. 3. 4. less than on the Sirkar Villages - I observed the principle

Vide letter to Board. Jany 10th Feby 21st 1801. I laid down for the Western Poligars and after the

Vide Col: 5. deductions made on that mode the remainder became the Rent to the Sirkar. —

Vide F 37. This rent on the former Peishcush bears an

Comparative Statement: increase of 74½ Per Cent in the aggregate - the Pollams

are

are very improvable and if the present peace of the south should continue – I hope the change of habits in the Inhabitants will yearly exhibit the improv & improving State of the Country. –

Vide G.

38. The Comparative Statement exhibits the total Revenues of Madura for 1210 & 1211 fusly years according to the Renters or Managers accounts & according to the present Settlement – the apparent increase has been noted on – but the real increase appears more fully explained in my former report on this subject

Vide C Statement in Report 27. Jany.

which in the present detail I hope will be satisfacy to your Board. –

39. I have little to say on the General State of the Country – but that little appears to promise good, the Ryots are every where returning to habits of industry – the Colleries have certainly been more

quiet

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quiet than before since the days of Woofflawn - the Country has improved is improving and I verily believe when the Colleries feel the comfort of tranquillity, that their predatory habits will cease - very trifling indeed ha[ve] been the Complaints of aggression since the possession of the Country, and their General conduct from the Cowles for cultivation they have asked for and obtained gives, according to present appearances fair hopes of [a] well directed industry from these hitherto insubordinate people. ——

(Signed) T. B. Hurdis

Collector

Compd.

26.7.1802

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